

Family Edition.
8 Pages.

YPSILANTI



SENTINEL.

Family Edition.
8 Pages.

Agro Fletcher

ESTABLISHED. 1843.

YPSILANTI, MICH., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1898.

NUMBER 2617.

New York

Is THE market for Swell Furnishing Goods and Clothing.

We have bought the very latest things in Hats, Caps, Shirts, Neckwear, Umbrellas, Bicycle Suits, Golf Trousers (new cut), Spring Suits and Overcoats.

Swell Spring Overcoats, \$8.00, \$10.00 to \$15.00.

If you wish the correct styles, come to us, and we shall take pleasure in showing you all the new goods.

C. S. Wortley & Co.

THREE GREAT SELLERS.

M. B. No. 29 to 31 JAPAN TEA, at 25c. lb.
Going like hot cakes.

JAPAN TEA FANNINGS
From Highest Grade of Japan Tea, at 20c. lb.
5 lbs. for 90c.

These Goods Speak for Themselves.

The I. C. BAKING POWDER
Best in Quality. Lowest in Price.
Sold in tin cans only. 25 oz. can, 25c; 15 oz. can, 15c;
10 oz. can, 10c; 5 oz. can, 5c.

SOLD BY
A. A. GRAVES,
THE GROCER, at the White Front
Bell Tel. 91. New State Tel. 124.

MONEY TALKS.

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 18, we shall do an exclusively cash business, and will not have an account after that date. All will be treated alike—no exceptions.

We have given this a great deal of thought, and believe we can make it profitable for both ourselves and our customers.

We can and will sell on closer margins. Being free from the care and labor of the credit system, we shall have more time to give to the wants of our customers and shall handle a larger variety of goods.

We hope to secure a continuance of the valued trade of our patrons.

Alban & Johnson,
The Clothiers.

DEUBEL BROS.

Don't buy your Groceries,
Dry Goods, Clothing, etc.,
abroad. Why not patronize
the town you live in

"Wreath of Gold" and "Queen Anne" Flour THAT STAND AT THE TOP.
Graham, Corn Meal, Rye Flour, Chop and Mill Feed.
JOB GRINDING.
Ask and insist on having
"WREATH OF GOLD" or "QUEEN ANNE."

EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS
DEUBEL BROS.

NEW PAPER HANGINGS!

Many thousands of Rolls just received.

If you wish to Paint or Paper, please see what I can do to help you.

There is no better stock. My prices are the lowest, and, if you want, I will furnish men to do the work.

I shall be glad to show you my stock of Papers.

PLEASE CALL.

FRANK SMITH

A Job in Ginghams.

We had a chance to buy 25 pieces Scotch Ginghams at a very low price. We bought them and they are here ready for your selection—32 inches wide—soft and fine as silk—beautiful patterns—usually sold at 25 cents.

Our price on this lot is 15½ cents per yard.

We cannot duplicate them—neither can you—so buy them now.

Huron street window.

Lamb, Davis & Kishlar

Sweet Peas.

You get the choicest varieties when you buy your seeds of us. Our new seeds are here, and we offer the following varieties by the ounce or pound:

Katherine Tracy, a beautiful pink

Emily Henderson, a pure white

Blanche Ferry, a pink and white

Eckford's Hybrid Mixed, the choicest of mixed varieties

5c per oz. 60c per lb.

Tall and Dwarf Nasturtium Seeds

10c per oz.

Flower Seeds.

We have a choice line of flower seeds in packages.

KIEF & MEANWELL
19 Huron St. GROCERS.
New State Phone No. 126.

Bread

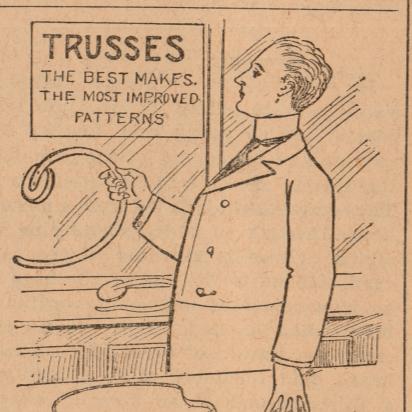
From our choice brands of Flour can be made better and less work if you have one of our bread raisers. Three sizes—35c, 50c, 65c,—made from heavy tin.

Bake it in a "Crusty" pan, which makes a nice crust all over the bread. They cost but 7c each.

After baking, keep it in a covered tin tin box and have it nice and moist until used. Two sizes.

Davis & Co. Depot.

TRUSSES
THE BEST MAKES.
THE MOST IMPROVED
PATTERNS



FOR EASE OF BODY
and peace of mind, it is necessary that a truss should be well fitting, perfect in shape and simple in adjustment. The "SILVER TRUSS" fills all these requirements. It embodies the latest improvements and is scientifically the best. But we have all makes of trusses and can supply any style desired at the lowest possible price.

MORFORD & HYZER
103 Congress St.

HERE AND HEREABOUT.

Born: Sunday, March 20, to Mrs. Orsay R. Darling, a son.

Miss Alice Babbitt has returned to her school in Hartford.

A. W. Hamner and family have returned from the south.

Mrs. Turk of Windsor is visiting her mother, Mrs. G. F. Schaffer.

Mrs. M. T. Woodruff is spending the week with Miss Ella Follett in Chicago.

Miss Allie Russell of Ann Arbor has been the guest of Miss Chalmers this week.

William Court of this city has been granted an increase of pension from \$14 to \$24 per month.

R. W. Hemphill, Jr., has been appointed superintendent of the Detroit, Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor Electric Railway.

Carpenter Post, G. A. R. and Woman's Relief Corps have each sent a contribution to the Dexter soldier's monument.

C. M. Hemphill went to Kalamazoo Friday in the interest of the street fair which will be held here in September.

Mrs. Caleb Scott of Aspen, Colorado, who is making her relatives in this city a visit, expects to return home next week.

D. P. Sullivan and Harry Parmalee went to Detroit Thursday evening, to attend a special meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Another business change is announced.

The interest of Charles Corbeil in the barbershop of Reader & Corbeil has been purchased by Will Reader.

Today is "reciprocity day" with the Ladies' Library Club, who will enjoy an address by Miss Ruth Hopper, formerly preceptress at the Normal, as the chief feature of the program.

A meeting of the property owners and tenants on Congress street, between Adams and the river, will be held at Council Hall next Monday evening, to consider the question of paving material.

John Lang will occupy the Redaway building, a few doors west of his old shop, until he can secure possession of House No. 1, which will be given when the new quarters for the fire department are ready.

At the Light Guard election last Wednesday evening, Fred W. Green was unanimously chosen second lieutenant in place of Fred Galup, whose term of enlistment had expired. Capt. Kirk and Lieut. McKeon were also re-elected.

In looking over a box of dusty papers for the purpose of preserving such as may be of sufficient importance, THE SENTINEL has found a letter written by the late Charles Woodruff to "Mr. Foster." From its date, September 16, 1857, and the subject matter—the origin of Ypsilanti's

name, we conclude we have a good letter.

the late Rev. G. L. Foster, then pastor of the Presbyterian church, for use in compiling his "Past of Ypsilanti," a discourse delivered on the occasion of leaving the old building in Pierson street to occupy the present brick building in Washington street. As we read it, and look back at the never appreciated efforts of the writer in the cause of higher education, a panorama of memories passes before the mental vision that fill the heart with sadness and bring involuntary tears to the eye. How little was known by his fellows of the toilsome struggle in preparation, and the sowing where others were to reap, that brought him, in middle age, to a profession, in which, while he shone brilliantly for half a century, he never had the interest that seemed to possess him for his chosen one, and under the restraints of which he labored as the passing years only bound him more closely.

Even of late years he had dreams of founding in this city an academy where real students might enjoy special facilities for individual work, not possible in the public system, especially where one is beyond the age of his classmates. Had he been possessed of the impudence and persistence necessary to approach such as would have been able to endow an institution of that kind, it is possible that today Prospect Park would have been the site of a useful educational enterprise.

In his proclamation against those who ride on railroad pikes, the Governor strangely omits the editors.—Ypsilanti.

If the legislators pay as well for their "passes" as do the editors, Governor Pinneo's criticism is just. Editors give advertising "space in exchange for mileage. What can a legislator give?

A concert consisting of the best colored talent will be given in the A. M. E. church corner Buffalo and Adams street, Thursday evening, March 31, at 7:45 o'clock. It will be under the direction of Miss Chalmers and assistance will be given by some of the best Normal vocalists; also the Bohemian Orchestra. Admission, 10 cents.

Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Carpenter, of the mortuary, gave a progressive party last Wednesday evening to a company of 35. Robert Rayer and Mrs. Kellogg secured first prizes. Henry Owen and three others fought bravely for the booby prize, which Mr. Owen finally captured very successfully and commanded an unconditional surrender of the aspirants for the honor.

The First Presbyterian church will have service next Sunday as follows: Morning worship at 10:30, with sermon by the pastor on "The Battle for Human Life." Evening worship at 7:30 with sermon on "Success or Failure, Which?" The chorus choir will sing. Sunday school 12 m. Junior Christian Endeavor 4:30 in the afternoon. Senior Christian Endeavor 4:30 in the evening. All welcome.

Seekers After Gold know they may be disappointed, but seekers after health take Hood's Sarsaparilla with the utmost confidence that it will do them wonderful good.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy, yet efficient.

Oscar Gareissen is to sing at a recital to be given in Grand Rapids in April.

Mrs. B. M. Damon is visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. I. Van Tuyl, in Chicago.

T. J. Whalen, of this city, has been elected class orator of the senior class of the Chicago Law College.

Bishop Davies will visit St. Luke's church next Sunday, and at the morning service conduct the ceremonies of confirmation.

W. A. McCormick, of Prospect street, was called to Battle Creek, yesterday by the death of a sister.—Times. Correct, except that he does not live in Prospect street, but in the third ward.

The announcement is made of the approaching marriage of Miss A. Clare Overton to Bernard A. Parsons, of Detroit.

Parsons formerly lived in Ypsilanti and is well known here.

The marriage is to take place Tuesday, April 12.

W. H. Pease of Pittsfield, is a farmer

who believes in farming, and that it pays to have the best of everything. On Thurs-

day last he sold to George Brown, at Ypsi-

lanti, a pen of six hogs, of the Improved

Chester White breed, which were only five

months and twenty days old, but weighed

200 pounds each. The animals were so fine

that he received \$8.80 per cwt., which

was ten cents above the regular market.

It always pays to have the best.—Ann Arbor Courier. Yep! It paid Pease \$1.20

on the litter.

The next attraction at the Opera House

will be Fitz and Webster in "A Breezy

Time," on Friday, March 25. The title

of the farce comedy indicates the nature of

the production. It has been the purpose

of the author to make the performance

breezy—simply refreshing enough to revive

jaded minds without causing the mind to be

in the draught, so to speak. The company

is headed by E. B. Fitz and Kathryn Web-

ster, and includes other performers who

have made individual hits in various farce

comedy organizations within the last four

years. Prices are 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.

Coupon tickets are on sale at Rogers'.

The wooden tableware gave place to

pewter, and among her curiosities Mrs.

Babbitt has a pewter plate which belonged

to her great-grandfather, General Stanton

of the Continental army, at the time of the

Revolution.

Like all changes, the substitution of

earthen dishes for pewter led to scenes of

violence. Metal workers saw in it the

destruction of their means of living and

fight. As late as the close of the last

century riots were caused by the introduction

of pottery. An Exeter paper of April

4, 1776, tells of an uprising of tinsmen in

Cornwall, who destroyed the crockery

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FROM GLOOM TO SUNLIGHT, OR, THE USURER'S DAUGHTER.

BY CHARLOTTE M. BRAEME.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

CHAPTER XXI.

IHE Earl entered Sir Raoul's room early in the morning. "Raoul," he said, "I have just come to say that everything must go on as usual. Do as you like, get up when you like; go out when you like; order dinner, lunch, breakfast, at any time you will. You must not make any difference between this visit and those you used to pay. I am not much at home myself."

Sir Raoul laid his hand on the young man's arm.

"How is that?" he asked, earnestly. "Urie, is not home pleasant to you?"

"To tell you the truth, it is not—not very pleasant. I may be fanciful, but to me there seems always a look of reprobation on my wife's face. That is not the only reason; I scorn to make false excuses. I find more attraction away from home than in it. Now you will be happy, Raoul."

"Yes," he replied; and long after his cousin had left him Sir Raoul lay thinking what he could do to make matters pleasanter between husband and wife.

He little knew with what pride, indifference, contempt, and dislike he would have to do battle. He knew, too, that, as a rule, all interference between husband and wife was worse than useless—that, if they quarreled themselves, they would allow no one else to interfere in the quarrel. But this was not a mere quarrel—it was far worse.

"I would give something," he thought, "to restore nursing and all depends on what she is like."

What was she like? After being at the opera she would not rise until late, he felt sure. He himself went downstairs early—Sir Raoul liked the fresh morning air.

The first sound that fell upon his ear was the singing of a bird, and the next the falling spray of a fountain. He looked around. He saw then what improvements had been made in Hally House. A conservatory had been built out from the breakfast room, long and wide—a conservatory that was almost an aviary, so full was it of bright plumed birds; a fountain stood in the midst, masses of brilliant bloom glowed upon the walls.

"This was a welcome for the bride," thought Sir Raoul. "Perhaps, however, she has not much taste for flowers."

No one seemed to be about; the breakfast table was prepared, but there was no one to preside. Sir Raoul looked round; he thought he would go through the conservatory, and perhaps by that time there would be some news of breakfast. He opened the glass door and walked through a fairyland of sweet blossoms: the spray of the fountain fell with melodious music into the clear basin below.

"How beautiful!" thought the simple soldier.

He waited on until he saw a vision that suddenly struck him dumb. At the end of the conservatory was a large, vine-wreathed door, the green leaves formed a perfect screen, and against them stood a figure such as Sir Raoul had never seen before and never afterward forgot—a tall, graceful, girlish figure—a figure that was all symmetry, with a slender, graceful neck, white as snow, lovely shoulders, round, white arms, draped in elegant morning dress.

The lady was standing with her face averted so that he could not at first see it. He beheld a queenly head, covered with masses of black shining hair. He stood for some moments lost in admiration; and then with a deep sigh she turned slowly round.

If he had thought the figure beautiful, he was even more enchanted with the face. He saw dark star-like eyes fringed with long lashes, and an imperial brow; he saw a mouth that was like a pomegranate bud, fresh, red, and indescribably lovely; he saw a splendid face, oval in contour, and with the exquisite coloring that Titian gives in his pictures, dainty and brilliant. Yet over the beauty of the face sadness hung like a veil. He saw the glow of a scarlet geranium in the bosom of her dress, and one in the dusky depths of her jet-black hair.

That it was the money lender's daughter never for a moment entered his mind—that he saw before his his cousin's wife never occurred to him. This beautiful girl was, of course, a visitor like himself—one of Lady Caraven's friends, he thought to himself, half sadly. It was not to be wondered at, with this glorious young beauty near to distract him, that the earl did not care for his wife.

He went forward to speak to her, and then for the first time she was conscious of his presence. She raised her dark eyes and looked at him. There are moments in life not to be forgotten—this was one. The dark eyes appeared to look right into his heart, and he seemed to recognize the soul that shone through them. She walked up to him, still looking at him, as though drawn by magic to him, his eyes half smiling into the depths of hers. He bowed at her approach.

She looked for one half minute into the worn, scarred, noble face.

"I can not be mistaken," she said, holding out both her hands in welcome. "You must be Sir Raoul Lauteron?"

"I am," he replied, taking the delicate hands in his with chivalrous emphasis. "And you?"

"And I," she said, with a charming smile and a look of pretty astonishment. "I am Lady Caraven."

In the shock of his surprise he dropped her hands. This Lady Caraven, the unformed school girl and the unloved wife, "tall and dark," one whom

charmed with her; she was modest and unaffected; there was a certain grace in her frank, kindly manner which made it impossible not to feel at home with her.

He was entirely so; and he smiled to himself. They were seated at the table as though they had known each other for years.

"But surely," he said, "we are remiss. We are not waiting for Ulric?" Her expression changed slightly, as it always did at the mention of her husband's name.

"Lord Caraven never takes breakfast here," she said, slowly. "Our hours are not the same."

"Then he is a bad judge," remarked Sir Raoul. "I would far rather take breakfast here than anywhere else in the world."

To this Lady Caraven made no reply.

Before that day was half ended Sir Raoul was lost in wonder. How was it that the earl did not love this beautiful girl? He himself was charmed with her. He thought her delightful.

He had reason to know that she was as tender of heart as she was fair of face, for that same morning the old pain in his chest, the enemy that had laid him low, returned with redoubled violence. He was gashed white and trembled with pain. Then he learned what the gentle hands of a woman were like.

The first dinner bell had rung when the earl returned, and Sir Raoul did not see him until dinner time. Lady Caraven was the first to enter the drawing room, where Sir Raoul awaited her. She looked very lovely in her evening dress. It was of white—white that shone and gleamed—with picturesque patches of scarlet. She wore scarlet and white flowers, with a suite of opals. He had thought her beautiful before, but now, with her white neck and shoulders and rounded arms all shown, she looked, he thought, magnificent.

Her face brightened when she saw him. How strange it seemed that a kindly smile should greet her in those cold rooms!

"It seems so novel and so strange, Sir Raoul," she said, "to find a kind face here."

"It ought not to seem so," responded Sir Raoul, warmly.

Then the earl came in. He passed his wife with a silent bow, never once looking at her, and she drew aside the skirt of her robe to let him go by. Sir Raoul could not help noticing that she seemed to dread lest they should even touch him. There was not much hope of love or reconciliation there. (To be continued.)

Big Hats and Headache.

The enormous hats worn by some ladies of the present day are said to cause a peculiarly irritating kind of headache. The weight of these hats in itself is too heavy for the delicate cranium of a woman, but worst of all is the anxiety the lady must feel in keeping such a thing poised on her head. A physician who was consulted prescribed the usual remedies for what ladies called the migraine, but strongly advised them to put aside such headgear and wear light, reasonable bonnets. This physician says that, although he is no alarmist, he is of opinion that the exaggerated hats overlaid with ornaments which many ladies now wear are responsible for a good deal of the perverseness, fretfulness and incipient mental aberration which characterize so many who pride themselves on being in the fashion.

Money Orders.

The number of money order offices in the United States has increased from 419 in 1865 to 20,031. Last year the receipts for money orders yielded an excess over expenses of \$790,000. During the fiscal year 1896-'97 there were more than 52,000,000 transactions of money orders. Millions of money orders were bought to be used by the buyers as drafts, and certified checks are employed for safe and convenient carriage," said Postmaster General Gary in his annual report. He also calls attention to the fact that money orders are bought to secure a safe deposit for cash in the absence of trustworthy banks. He mentions one instance where twenty-five orders for \$100 each were bought with cash drawn from a collapsing bank.—The New Times.

Use for Infantry.

Infantry would be of great use in case of hostilities by serving in and about sea-coast defenses, doing sentinel and police duty and allowing the trained artillerymen to give their entire attention to serving the high power guns.

In this manner the maximum efficiency would be obtained from the artillery. In offensive operations in Cuba the infantry would be the active force, and would bear the brunt of the fighting. The present force available is inadequate, and must be expanded before campaigning begins. This shows the urgent need of the immediate passage by Congress of the regular infantry reorganization bill and the national militia bill. Immediately after a declaration of hostilities all available troops would be ordered by the President to concentrate on the Atlantic coast, and probably a portion would be transported to Cuba to aid the insurgents, who would redouble their activity.

Be that as it may, we must attend to our defense first, and then we may be more aggressive. Well fortified and well defended coast defenses, with the co-operation of the infantry, can surely keep out hostile ships and prevent landing by the enemy. Large battleships and cruisers can not and do not run by fort well armed and served. Let us pay close attention to this fact.

Not Easy for Spain to Coal.

Spain would have difficulty in coaling if she were at war with the United States. Puerto Rico would soon be untenable as a base of supplies. A battleship without coal is useless, and Spain has been obtaining most of her coal from the United States. An instance in point is the Vizcaya which received a supply of coal in New York after its trip from Spain. The only formidable sea coast fortifications Spain possesses in Cuba are in Havana. These are the defensive works at Playa del Chico, which mount two twelve-inch rifles; the Santa Clara battery, mounting four eight-inch and three ten-inch modern guns.

Militia Under President.

In replying to a criticism that the President can not send the militia out of the United States, as they are strictly a home guard, the Army and Navy Journal will say: "We have made no mistake. The control of the President over the militia is absolute and unlimited in time of necessity, and he is the sole judge of that necessity there is practically no limit upon his discretion. In speaking of the militia, however, we refer to the national militia and not to the national guard. Most of the members of the national guard are militiamen, and as such are subject individually to the orders of the President, issued in accordance with law, but the organizations of the guard are not recognized by the government as organizations."

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

REVIEW OF THE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Protection of Harbors—Mines and Guns Make New York Fairly Safe—Much of the Coast Exposed—Value of the National Guard in an Emergency.

The system of coast defense which has been mapped out for the United States is surely formidable enough, but unfortunately it is not quite as near a state of perfection as could be desired in case of actual hostilities with a powerful enemy. There is enough done, however, to make a respectable showing in case of a war with Spain. During the last ten years about \$40,000,000 has been spent on seacoast fortifications, armament, torpedoes, and their equipment, and still much remains to be done, as our Atlantic coast line is enormous in extent and requires a vast amount of attention to fully prepare it for a foreign foe.

High Power Guns.

Emplacements for high power guns are either finished or nearly so at the following points: Portland Head and Great Diamond Island, Portland, Me.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H.; Grover's Cliff, Paddock's Island, Long Island Head, Boston harbor; Dutch Island, Narragansett Bay, Great Gulf, and Plum Islands, eastern entrance Long Island Sound; Fort Hancock, New York harbor; Finn's Point, approach to Philadelphia; North and Hawkins' Points, approach to Baltimore; Fort Washington and Sheridan Point, approach to Washington, D. C.; Fort Caswell, Wilmington, N. C.; Fort Moultrie, S. C.; Tybee Island, Savannah; Fort Morgan, Mobile, Ala.; Fort St. Philip, New Orleans; Fort Point, Galveston, Tex.; Ballast Point, San Diego, Cal.; Fort Baker, San Francisco harbor; Marrowstone Head, Puget Sound. Guns are in position at Fort Hancock, New York harbor; Portland Head, Me.; Grover's Cliff, Boston; the approaches to Philadelphia and Washington; Fort Caswell, Charleston, Mobile and Galveston harbors. At Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, there are mounted two fifteen-inch and one eight-inch pneumatic dynamite guns, two twelve-inch and four ten-inch rifles, and a mortar battery of sixteen twelve-inch mortars of sixteen twelve-inch mortars.

Guarding the Narrows.

Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth,

guarding the Narrows, are amply provided with eight and ten-inch rifles and

explosives.

Navy Journal will say: "We have made no mistake. The control of the President over the militia is absolute and unlimited in time of necessity, and he is the sole judge of that necessity there is practically no limit upon his discretion. In speaking of the militia, however, we refer to the national militia and not to the national guard. Most of the members of the national guard are militiamen, and as such are subject individually to the orders of the President, issued in accordance with law, but the organizations of the guard are not recognized by the government as organizations."

Gun Cotton Didn't Explode.

Among the latest discoveries in the Maine is a startling one made by Gunner Morgan. He found a lot of gun cotton in the crystal tubes in which it was kept. The tubes were intact, and the gun cotton absolutely dry. It was the highest explosive on board the battleship, and it is intact.

Petitions of Coast Cities.

Now that the government has entered upon a definite policy of constructing and equipping sea coast defenses to meet the exigency of war, scores of persons representing various cities and towns on the Atlantic and gulf coasts have applied to the war department for a generous share of the expenditures to be made for such purposes. As a rule the administration refuses to be impressed by the petitions for defense at particular points. The definite policy has already been adopted of following the judgment of the army engineering corps, modified by the advice of army officers, whose opinions in strategic matters are expert. Above all, the department aims to make expenditures at this time with particular reference to the danger of war with Spain at an early day.

The President has authorized allotment of \$2,975,000 for the use of the engineering branch of the army in constructing sea coast defenses, mounting guns, and for other work in connection with that department. The war department has answered all inquiries in reference to new coast defenses with the statement that no additional projects will be considered. The funds which the President will authorize the department to use are to be applied for the completion of works already under way.

EXPENSES CLIMBING UP.

Vast Increase in Pay Rolls.

Some idea of the activity in naval circles is given by the statement that the pay roll of the construction department

Chicago's Plans Are Changed. A change has been made at the Brooklyn navy yard in the plans for preparing the cruiser Chicago for sea. Several mounts for the five-inch guns had been hoisted aboard during the week, but have now been put back on the dock. It is said the mounts are being held for possible use on the auxiliary cruisers. The Dolphin is slated to go into commission Thursday. Commander Lyons is now engaged in selecting the rapid fire guns for his vessel.

Operations in Mexico.

Secret agents of the Madrid and Havana governments will proceed to Vera Cruz soon upon a Spanish warship, probably the Vizcaya, to promote an anti-American sentiment against the United States, and they seem to think Mexico will co-operate with such an Austro-Spanish alliance to prevent Americans from acquiring absolute command of the gulf of Mexico. They will try to affect sentiment in Mexico by the establishment of newspapers at the capital and the subsidizing of others throughout the republic. Like commissions will be sent to Venezuela, Chile and other South American countries, accompanied by experienced press agents. It is reported that the Austrian cruiser Donau will follow the Vizcaya to Mexico to emphasize its commander's opinion expressed in the toast at the banquet that Spain and Austria are to revenge the Maximilian incident. These bombastic freaks seem to wish the stirring up of Diaz as well as Uncle Sam. The Spanish colony in Mexico is said to be preparing a grand reception at Vera Cruz to the battleship Vizcaya.

TWO VOICES.

A SOUTHERN VOLUNTEER.

Yes, sir, I fought with Stonewall, And faced the fight with Lee; But if this here Union goes to war, Make one more gun for me!

I didn't shrink from Sherman As he galloped to the sea; But if this here Union goes to war, Make one more gun for me!

I was with 'em at Manassas—

The hulky Boys in Gray;

I heard the thunderers roarin'

Round Stonewall Jackson's way;

And many a time this sword of mine Has blazed the route for Lee;

But if this old Union's in for war, Make one more sword for me!

I'm not so full o' fightin'—

Nor half so full o' fun,

As I was back in the sixties

When I shouldered my old gun;

It may be that my hair is white—

Sic things, you know, must be,

But if this old Union's in for war, Make one more gun for me!

I ain't forgot my raisin'—

Nor how, in sixty-two,

On therabond with battle shouts

I charged the Bull Run;

And I say, I fought with Stonewall,

And blazed the way for Lee;

But if this old Union's in for war, Make one more gun for me!

Atlanta Constitution.

HIS NORTHERN BROTHER.

Just make it two, old fellow,

I want to stand once more,

Beneath the old flag with you,

As in the days of yore

Our fathers stood together

And fought on land and sea

WHERE PILLS REIGN.

Complicated Machinery Which Fairly Rains Pills.

At St. Helens, Lancashire, England, there is a factory containing intricate machinery which turns out 7,200,000 pills every eight working hours. These pills cure constipation, and the people know it. The name is Beecham's.

There has been a signed testimonial published, as the proprietors believe Beecham's Pills should make headway on their own merits. The advertising is confined to moderate statements of what the pills actually do.

They cure Bilious and Nervous Disorders, Stomach Troubles, Female Aliments and hundreds of minor complaints, which are the result of constipation. They have the largest sales of any patent medicine in the world.

Beecham's Pills are a true tonic, a harmless stimulant from which there is no reaction, a painless, effectual laxative, and a specific for the cure of fifty per cent. of all diseases. They probably come next in being an elixir of long life as anything created by human hands.

The virtue of Beecham's Pills does not result from any lucky combination of standard remedies, and rather from some beneficial, occult power, inherent in itself.

Ypsilanti Sentinel.

M. T. WOODRUFF, PUBLISHER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1898.

THE "MISSION OF MOSES."

Continued from opposite page.

He did not understand, and would not take the trouble to learn; who appeared to him, equally unfit and unworthy of a better fate. Still harder was it for a Rescuer to come from their own midst. For what had the inhumanity of the Egyptians, in the course of several centuries, made of the Hebrews? The rudest, the most debased, the most abandoned people of the earth; barbarized by three hundred years neglect; by slavish oppression depressed and embittered; by an hereditary infamy humiliated, unnerfed, and unstrung for all heroic determination; and by long stupidity thrust almost to a level with the beasts. From such an abandoned race of men, how could an enlightened spirit, a hero, or a statesman rise? Who could a man be found among them, who could command respect for this despised slavish mob? Who inspired this oppressed people with self-consciousness? Who could give this long oppressed, ignorant mass of shepherds, a superiority to their refined oppressors? A little could a bold and heroic spirit arise among the Hebrews of that day as among the abandoned cast of the Hindoo Pariahs.

Here must the mighty hand of Providence that solves the most intricate mysteries by the simplest means, exite our admiration—but not that

Providence which disturbs the economy of nature by the interposition of miracles; on the contrary that which has prescribed to nature herself an economy by which extraordinary deeds are effected in the most orderly way."

It is a curious fact that while farm products have been advancing, prices of articles for which farmers must buy in most cases decreased. Latest reports from New York markets show a marked reduction in the price of cotton goods, shoes, articles of iron and steel, coffee, and many other articles of daily consumption, while in practically everything which the farmer produces there has been a marked increase.—Commercial.

Patrick, finding fault with the price of potatoes, declared he could buy them for three cents a bushel in Ireland. "Why don't you go back?" was the question to which he replied, "Faith, an' I couldn't get the three cents!" Farm produce always brings good prices—when the farmer has nothing to sell, and manufactured goods are always cheap when he has no money to buy with.

SAYD A well known farmer this week: "Say, if you see that 'advance agent' around town looking for prosperity and hay, I've got the latter, and he can bring the former with him if he chooses. Hay won't sell now for as much as the tariff that is on it. Never saw hay so low." Of course he didn't nor corn either. And pork is down about as low as it can go too. While clover seed is cheaper than bran.—Adrian Press.

Still a Subscriber.
In a recent issue the Waterloo, N. Y., Observer thus refers to a former esteemed resident of Ypsilanti:
"The venerable Isaac Crane, of Belleville, Michigan, renews his subscription to the Waterloo Observer. He is Justice of the Peace, and also carries on an establishment for the manufacture and sale of harnesses, blankets, robes and whips, in that place. He formerly resided in Seneca county, and was born in 1819, and cast his first vote in 1840 at Seneca Falls. For 57 consecutive years he has voted at each election, and always voted the Democratic ticket. Although close to 80 years of age, Mr. Crane is in good health, and is active and energetic in his business. He is among the oldest subscribers of the Observer, having taken it for about 60 years. Mr. Crane's old friends in Seneca county are doubtless pleased to hear from him, and hope he may live many more years and enjoy the blessings of life."

Mr. Crane is also one of the oldest subscribers to THE SENTINEL, having taken it continuously half a century.

COUNCIL

Regular meeting of the Common Council held Monday evening, March 21, 1898. President of the Council in the chair. Present, full Council.

Minutes of the last regular meeting approved as printed.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.
Ypsilanti, Mich., March 14, 1898.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Ypsilanti.
Gentlemen—We, the undersigned, property owners along the line of the proposed sewer asked for in this petition, respectfully petition your Honorables to occupy the ground at the manhole of Ellis street sever on Ballard street, thence north to Emmet and west on Emmet street manhole on Brower street.

Feet.

Jay Worden, 200

W B Seymour, 150

Mrs Esther M Fuller, 50

Mr H. C. Robbins, 50

Mrs Carrie Gordon, 50

North Gass, 50

Chas Fleming, 100

Mr F. L. Shaefer, 250

On motion of Ald. Gandy the petition referred to the Board of Public Works.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Ypsilanti.
Gentlemen—I respectfully petition your honorables to grant me permission to store lumber on your vacant lot on River st. in the rear of J. H. Moore's residence for a period of one month. Should you want the use of the ground at any time during the life of this permit I will agree to move the lumber upon notice.

Amendment carried.

Motion as amended carried.

Ypsilanti, Mich., March 15, 1898.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Ypsilanti.
Gentlemen—I respectfully petition your honorables to adopt an ordinance relative to licenses for dogs in Ypsilanti.

Ypsilanti, Mich., March 17, 1898.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Ypsilanti.
Gentlemen—Your special committee to whom was referred the petition for the paving of Congress street, requested in the petition, beg leave to report and recommend that the mayor of the petitioners be granted, and such part of Congress street as requested in the petition be granted at once. The Board of Aldermen would further recommend that all wires, poles, wooden awnings, and other obstructions be removed from street and that a water main be constructed from Adams street to the river suitable dimensions to carry off all surface water.

Your committee deem it advisable and would like to have the same done at once. All property owners abutting on that part of the street proposed to be paved, to decide upon the kind of paving desired. At such meeting let the paving received from several cities will be submitted for consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Ypsilanti, Mich., March 19, 1898.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Ypsilanti.

Gentlemen—I respectfully petition your honorables to whom was referred the petition of Lee N. Lee asking for the removal of the hydrant in front of No. 10 Cross st. east, beg leave to report and ask for its removal.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

On motion of Ald. Davis the report accepted and filed.

Ypsilanti, Mich., March 19, 1898.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Ypsilanti.

Gentlemen—I respectfully petition your honorables to whom was referred the petition of Lee N. Lee asking for the removal of the hydrant in front of No. 10 Cross st. east, beg leave to report and ask for its removal.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

On motion of Ald. Davis the Board granted further time.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Ypsilanti.

Gentlemen—I respectfully petition your honorables to whom was referred a petition for the construction of a sewer in Oakwood ave., from Cross street to Congress street, beg leave to report, after due consideration, the same, recommending that the petition be granted.

H. M. Curtis, N. M. Perkins, Board of Public Works.

Dated, Ypsilanti, March 19, 1898.

On motion of Ald. Meawell report received and ordered placed on file.

Ypsilanti, Mich., March 19, 1898.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Ypsilanti.

Gentlemen—I respectfully petition your honorables to whom was referred the petition of the Electric Light Company on Cross street, asking for the removal of the hydrant in front of the Detroit, Ypsilanti & Ann Arbor Railway Co., has been notified to replace the same with a covered one at the same place.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Board of Public Works.

On motion of Ald. Davis the report accepted and filed.

Ypsilanti, Mich., March 19, 1898.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Ypsilanti.

Gentlemen—I respectfully petition your honorables to whom was referred the petition of Geo. J. Preston and others asking for an electric light on the corner of Main and Jarvis streets, and also the petition of Frank Parker, asking an electric light on the corner of Towne and Center streets, beg leave to report the dynamics are carrying their full weight and the Board of Aldermen recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be denied.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Board of Public Works.

On motion of Ald. Huston the report accepted and adopted.

Amended by Ald. Davis to refer the report back to the Board of Public Works with power to act.

Amendment carried.

Motion as amended carried.

Motion by Ald. Moore that the Board of Public Works be directed to ascertain the cost of the addition to the building and report at next meeting of the Council.

Carried.

A. H. B. Schaefer, chairman of the committee on fire department, reported verbally the progress being made on plans of house fire.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

Contingent Fund.

O. H. Westfall, President.

W. P. Carpenter, Vice-President.

W. H. Sherzer, Secretary.

W. H. Sherzer, Committee.

Whereas, it is understood that the State Normal College has petitioned your honorable body for water for a fountain to be located in a circle in the midst of a highway constructed across this group.

Whereas the State Board of Education has offered to build and furnish with all necessary pipes a bus stop.

Whereas the proposed location of the fountain is in a public place on the line of the Detroit, Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor Electric road, and would be a great attraction to the tourist for the entire city and to strangers visiting or passing through Ypsilanti; and

Whereas the original plan of the fountain as well as the main is to be a gift;

Therefore, we, the undersigned, citizens and taxpayers of the city of Ypsilanti, interested in that event, and desirous to add our voices to those of students and others, do hereby respectfully petition your honorable body that the parties interested be granted their request for free water for the use of said fountain:

W. H. Lewis, hotel

G. E. Gerber, photographer

Wm. Cook, minister

D. E. Wilber, insurance

J. H. Worley, taxpay

John L. Clark, taxpay

Clayton, Lambert & Co.

C. S. Worley & Co.

N. G. Morrison

Walter & Clarke

G. J. Ament

C. L. Yost

R. O. Morris, grocer

F. I. Carpenter

Frank Smith

Deibel Bros.

John L. Clark

H. Fairchild

M. J. Lewis

D. M. Corlett & Welch

Mack & Mack

American & Scott

J. G. Zwerger

W. H. Moore, M. D.

G. M. Hull, M. D.

Alban & Johnson

Harold & Lester

G. W. Stewart & Co.

E. P. Stewart, the Bazaar

J. L. Moore, the Bazaar

F. K. Bedford & Sons

Sam'l Post

William Gardan

F. H. Baldwin, jeweler

R. H. Morris

G. W. Denmore, clothing

W. F. Fell, clothing

John Van Allen, dentist

Horn Bros. shoes

Ann W. Bassett

A. A. Van Cleve

D. C. Morris

O. A. Ainsworth

Bell, Comstock & Co.

M. C. Comstock & Co.

Harold Bros.

Chas F. Krzyzak

Trinn & McGregor

D. W. Stewart

On motion of Ald. Davis the petition referred to the Board of Public Works to report at next meeting of the Council.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine

chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25¢
The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ANTI-LIQUOR is a cure for drunkenness at home with or without the knowledge of the drinker, and will completely stop the desire for liquor. No medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always

THE SENTINEL.

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1898.

And yet that postal reform bill was defeated in congress in spite of all the Loud talk in its favor.

The monitor Terror has four big guns, but the Puritan has ten. The Puritan appears to be a holy terror.

Chicago should abandon that effort to send honest men to the board of aldermen. Honest men should be encouraged and not tempted.

A New York woman committed to memory 133,000 words in twenty weeks. She will probably use half of them in a postscript the first time she writes a letter.

The man of Granville who hanged himself because his wife wouldn't neglect her infant to read the Bible to him might have been tremendously good, but he surely wasn't orthodox.

Probably the Duke of Veragua could visit Chicago at present without danger of embarrassment from propositions in Chicago newspapers to raise funds for his support by popular subscription.

The contractor who builds poor vessels for his government, or who furnishes poor ammunition and poor guns, is as guilty of treason as if he had gone over to the enemy, and ought to be hanged. The government pays well for its work and material, and to give in return a damaged article is to be a thief as well as a traitor.

A Corning minister denounces minstrel entertainments as low and degrading, and there is excitement in consequence because some leading citizens of the town propose to play in that line for charity. The essentials of these shows are fun and music, and they may be as legitimate as good acting and good preaching. Are we to believe that because they are enjoyable they must necessarily be bad?

Russia has ordered the immediate expenditure of 90,000,000 rubles for the construction of warships, a sum representing about \$70,000,000, the purchase price of eighteen battleships. This does not represent a great fleet, nor will its addition make Russia a naval power of the first importance. The great significance that lies in its expenditure is the fact that to raise this amount no loan is asked, no credit sought for outside of Russia itself.

A stranger named Rawlins appeared in a church in Blue Ridge, Ga., on a recent Sunday, in a dress rather the worse for wear. After the services portions of the congregation laughed and swore at him, and finally one of them shot him dead. Then the congregation seized the murderer and hanged him. It will be seen that, while the members of this church are fastidious as to dress, they are strictly just, though perhaps a little rapid in their methods.

It is announced that the currency measure which has been introduced in the Indian Legislative Council at Calcutta is intended to meet the extreme pressure from which the Indian money markets are now suffering. The plan provides for an issue of currency notes in India against the deposit of gold in London to the credit of the Indian treasury. In this way it is expected to supply additional circulation in India and at the same time obviate the shipment of gold from England to that country, which on several occasions during the past year had been considered a likely proceeding. It also facilitates the operations of the Indian finance department in connection with its gold payments in London.

Judge Morrow of the United States Circuit court, San Francisco, Cal., has rendered a decision in the suit of the government against the Coal Dealers' association of California, which declares the organization to be illegal and in conflict with the federal law of 1890, known as the anti-trust act. He finds that the by-laws of the trust are in violation of the law preventing unlawful combinations in restraint of trade, and also finds that the trust interferes with interstate and foreign commerce. Judge Morrow says: "It appears to me that the constitution and by-laws of the Coal Dealers' association come within the prohibitions of the anti-trust act and are therefore unlawful." In accordance with the decision the temporary injunction will be prepared by the United States District attorney, and unless the case is carried to the Supreme court the business of buying and selling coal in this city will not be interfered with by any combine. It is doubtful if the trust will appeal, as Judge Morrow's rulings were against it on every point, and there is small hope of victory to be gained by prolonging the fight.

"Libraries? They look more like bee-hives!" was the recent exclamation of a stranger, as he saw the Hon. J. H. Stout of Wisconsin locking the doors of some wooden chests. On learning afterward that this philanthropic gentleman had, at his private expense, fitted out thirty such traveling libraries to circulate among Wisconsin towns, he further amplified his figure: "Yes, bee-hives! for it is not the honey a man eats, but that which he hives for others, out of which he gets true happiness."

The limitations of statistical work, when applied to what is done by religious and charitable agencies, could scarcely be better summarized than in these words in an introduction to a church year-book: "There are facts that refuse to be tabulated elsewhere than in the note-books of the angels."

If the railroad war continues it will be easy for almost anyone to get as far toward the Klondike as the Pacific coast. But how about getting back? It will be easy going, but they'll catch you coming, if you don't look out.

Breeding and Feeding Hogs.

(From Farmers' Review Special Report of Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association.)

J. T. Lawton said: In discussing this question I shall confine my remarks to my own practical experience while breeding and feeding hogs. I have found that to be successful the breeder has a great many points to study, that there is considerable more to do than to permit animals to mate or couple at will. The successful breeder must be possessed of the closest and keenest discrimination that his judicious selections will perpetuate only the survival of the fittest. He must bear in mind that the same physical defects occurring in both parents will likely be intensified in the offspring, a defect which will at least be doubled. I will mention a mistake of my own that I made a few years ago. I purchased a boar of one of the most prominent breeders in the country. He was admired by everyone who saw him. They told me I had a hog now that would be hard to beat in the show ring. I thought so, too. I crossed that hog with some of my best sows, expecting to get something fine, something that would bring me fancy prices. Imagine my surprise when most of my pigs from him showed a defect that I had not noticed in either of the parents, but which I could not help but notice in the offspring. We might find some defect in every hog, but the successful breeder must study close the defects of his own herd, and when he makes a selection be sure that the hog bought does not have the same defects as his own, or it will sooner or later be seen in his herd, defects that will not take an expert to show them to him. One mistaken cross may require three or four years of the most careful breeding to regain loss occasioned by it and to win back the herd to be as good as it was two or three years before. A great many breeders do not pay as strict attention as they ought to when they purchase new blood for their herds. They recognize at the time that there are defects plain to be seen even by the inexperienced eye. They make the purchase, knowing well that the same defect exists in their own herds. But then the individual traces to some hogs that have gained a reputation. Hence the pig must be all right. I have always looked upon inbreeding as unsafe, the breed may likely have good results for a while, but I must acknowledge that I do not consider myself competent to steer clear of all the physical defects that are hidden and which are likely to show when we mate related animals. There may be some who consider that they possess the ability to guard against any bad effects. I would be afraid that sooner or later I might be like the sea-tossed mariner without a compass, drifted on to some unknown rock, where all hope of a prosperous voyage would be dashed to pieces, nothing remaining but the wreck. As there is a vast amount of credulity in the young breeder, it is absolutely cruel to start them out without warning. It is necessary that the young breeder exercise some skill in order to achieve his purpose. It is a mistake that some make in thinking that the breeder has nothing to do but sit down and watch the stock grow.

The remark is often made that there is money in hogs. This is if you know how to get it out. To the breeder who exerts himself there is sure reward. Now, for brood sows, I prefer animals that are not coarse, but growthy. You might perhaps call them a little coarse, but I want them for mothers, good nurses and sucklers. If they are a little too growthy I would correct that tendency with a vigorous, compact and blocky male. The dam should be looked to for vitality and constitution.

Manuring for Potato Crop.

Natural barnyard manure has always held the lead as a fertilizer for the potato as for nearly all other crops. Its liberal application will be returned by the tubers in a golden harvest. Whether the land be wet or dry, manure is none the less needed. In dry seasons the ground that has been liberally treated to barnyard manure is particularly noticeable. We have been surprised to see how the crops on such land stand up in the face of the most withering heat and protracted droughts. Last year we had a little dry weather. On one field most of the vines weakened and withered before the harvest. But there was one place where a wagon load of manure had been dumped and a good deal of it still remained on the ground. There was not, however, enough of it to kill out vegetation. The vines on that spot kept green and vigorous all through the season. The reason doubtless was that the manure enabled the plants to make a strong growth and send down roots far into the moisture of the subsoil. So when drought came the plants were able to keep themselves supplied with moisture that their smaller companions could not reach.

Moisture is not added by the manure, but the plant is enabled to reach moisture by the manure. Manured land is more friable, and is therefore more easily worked. It is more easily penetrated by the roots of the plants in search of food. There is yet another reason why potato land should be well manured. That is that the potatoes may be smooth in form and devoid of protuberances or buttons. These protuberances are supposed to be caused by a check in growth, such as lack of a food supply would cause. With a good supply of manure in the soil the plants develop large feeding powers and are thus able to give a constant supply of food to the developing tubers.

Hog Cholera Cures.—At a recent meeting of Iowa stock breeders a resolution was adopted as follows: "Resolved, That the advertising of so-called preventive specifics and cures for hog cholera in agricultural papers is a fraud upon the public which merits our most severe condemnation. But we are heartily in favor of such national or state investigation into the nature and cause of the disease now destroying the swine industry of our state to the end that a true knowledge of its character may be ascertained and proper means taken to eradicate it."

Make the kitchen garden of importance, that the family may have an abundance of good things all through the summer.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

SOME UP-TO-DATE HINTS ABOUT CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL AND YIELDS THEREOF—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.

An Estimate on Land Drainage.

At the last convention of the Illinois Clay Workers' Association J. W. Billingsley read a paper, a part of which, as reported in the Drainage Journal, was as follows:

We may claim that a well-drained soil will conserve the moisture in the air by causing it to condense and adhere to the fine particles of soil in the passage of the air down to the drain. Besides, there are other benefits which might be named to advantage, but with practical men the question will be, will it pay as a money investment? That is, will the money expended in thorough drainage add so much to the betterment of the soil that the increased yield of the crops grown bring in the market so much more money than the money invested in the drainage of the land will pay a satisfactory interest one year with another, other things being equal. For instance, if A has forty acres of land from which he has had an average yield of thirty bushels of corn for the past ten years—some years more and some years less—if he underdrains the land thoroughly, will the increased yield of his crops for the next ten years, with good husband-like care, bring enough more in cash to pay a satisfactory interest on the investment? This is the question which we undertake to answer. It is not enough to say "yes." The practical business man wants the figures showing the cost and the returns. In solving the question suppose that we take A's forty acres of land, which has been in cultivation for the past twenty years. It will be admitted that the virgin richness of the soil has been to some extent exhausted. The soil is now of average quality, the humus has been washed out until it is easily compacted, and breaks up cloudy after a day or two of dry weather; it often requires repeated harrowing and rolling to make it fine and ready for planting or sowing the seed. During the season of cultivating the corn crop if the weather is rainy the soil is damp throughout; the weeder works most inefficiently. When the beets are small and before thinning, if the weeder is brought into requisition a large part of the hand work of weeding and thinning may be saved. It must not be expected that large half-grown weeds will be destroyed; they will be made to grow much faster. The only effectual implement then is the plow. But for destroying weeds when small, myriads of them may be conquered by the judicious use of the weeder. It should be stated that the weeder does not work equally well on all soils. On soils adapted to the growing of sugar beets the weeder works most efficiently. 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A DOCTOR'S DIRECTIONS.

They save a daughter from blindness.

When a father writes that yours "is the best medicine in the world," you can allow something for seeming extravagance in the statement if you know that the medicine so praised cures her daughter's eyesight and restores it to her.

The best medicine in the world for you is the medicine that cures you. There is no medicine better. No medicine can do more than cure. That is why John S. Goods of Orrick, Mo., writes these strong terms:

"Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine in the world. My daughter had a relapse after the measles, during which she was nearly blind, and was obliged to remain in a dark room all the time. The doctors could give her no relief one. Dr. Ayer's directions directed me to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Two bottles cured her completely."

The thousands of testimonials to the value of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla repeat over and over again, in endorsement of its power to cure, that "no doctor gave her no relief; one of them directed me to give her Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Two bottles completely cured her."

It is a common experience to try Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a last resort. It is

a common experience to have Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla prescribed by a physician. It is a common experience to see a "complete cure" follow the use of a few bottles of this great blood purifier.

Persons are specific for all forms of blood disease. If a disease has its origin in bad or impure blood, Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will disintegrate the blood, removing its impurities and giving to it vitalizing energy, will promptly eradicate the disease.

The great feature of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the radical cures that result from its use. Many medicines do not suppress disease, but Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla under the skin, they paint the complexion with subtle arsenical compounds, but the disease rages in the veins, the body is tormented, the bones burn in a volcanic eruption that eats up the body. Ayer's Sarsaparilla goes to the root. It makes the veins clean, the heart and arteries are clean. It makes the root good and the fruit is good. It gives Nature the elements she needs to make the body strong, constant, not to brace it up with stimulants or patch it up on the surface. Send for Dr. Ayer's Curebook, and learn how to cure, and cure yourself by this remedy. It's sent free, on request, by the J.C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Colorado Gold Field.

Colorado is the banner gold-producing state in the Union. Production in 1897 over \$20,000,000. This year promises to exceed \$30,000,000. New strikes are being made every day. Nothing like it since the days of '49. Would you know all about these things? Then send twenty-five cents for a six-months' trial subscription to the "MINING WORLD," an eight-page illustrated weekly paper. Regular subscription, \$1.00 a year. The newest mining newspaper in the world. Address "World," P. O. Box 1611, Denver, Colorado.

Our power to resist the devil becomes feebler every time we look into his face.

Home Seekers' Excursions.

On April 5th and 19th, 1898, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul will help excursion tickets (good 21 days) from Chicago, Milwaukee and other points on its line, to a great many points in South and North Dakota and other western and southwestern states, at greatly reduced rates. Take a trip west and see what a number of good land and water routes there are. Further information as to rates, routes, prices of farm lands, etc., may be obtained on application to any companion agent or by addressing the following persons: W. E. Powell, Gen'l Immigration Agent, 410 Old Colony Bldg., Chicago; H. Hunter, Inc., 100 Arch St.; W. H. Woods, 29 Dearborn St., Chicago, or George H. Floyd, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Illinois.

How long would it require for a watch galling five minutes a day to become slow?

SEATTLE, unquestionably best and cheapest starting point and outfitting station for Alaska and Klondike, does not ask or advise you to go, but you will find Seattle's facilities, stocks and experience unsurpassed and prices the very lowest. Washington has Klondikes of its own. Seattle is the chief city. Strangers are protected by Public Comfort Bureau. Address Chamber of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.

Wedding notices should be published under the head of "matrimonial noise."

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away

To quit tobacco, smoke and forever be magnetic of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 5c. or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Colds begins in first stages. It is a safe, simple, inexpensive medicine. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cts.

Does Your Wife Suffer?

Millions of ladies suffer from constipation and now are long-bored for soon to feel the pleasure of action, so certain of relief, you will find in

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC CURE CONSTIPATION.

A booklet and sample free for the asking, or you can buy a box for 10c, 25c, 50c, or \$1. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

HO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed to be To-bacco. Balsam by all druggists

EXCURSIONS

TO THE FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS OF WESTERN CANADA,

Where twenty-five and thirty bushels of wheat are grown to the acre, will be personally conducted by a Canadian Government representative on

160 ACRE FARM IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Leave New York April 23rd and 30th March and 6th April.

Leave San Francisco April 23rd and 30th March and 6th April.

Three thousand marriages are performed every day all over the world.

Itchiness of the skin, horrible plague. Most everybody afflicted in one way or another. Only one safe, never failing cure—Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

The poor have a thousand joys that the money of the rich cannot purchase.

Ask for Allen's Foot Ease.

A powder to shake into your shoes. It cures Corns and Bunions, Chilblains, Swollen, Nervous, Damp, Sweating, Smarting and Callous feet. At all Drugists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Same price FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, N. Y.

In Finland and East Turkestan thunderstorms are wholly unknown.

A wheelman's tool bag isn't complete without a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Curative Oil. Heals cuts, bruises, stings, sprains. Monarch over pain.

A bald-headed religious sect in Russia holds that hair in sinful.

Women love a clear, healthy complexion. Pure blood makes it. Duck Blood Blisters makes pure blood.

A good head prevents a wise man and a pin from going to far.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. \$1. Fresh druggists refund money.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Restorer. Send for FREE \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Wife—Say, pa; what's a floating debt? Pa—Our yacht, my son.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25¢.

Are the members of the Sixty-second regiment minute men?

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. For children, nothing softens the gums, reduces inflammation, relieves pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

The devil is the best counterfeiter and the oldest hypocrite.

Cook's Cough Balsam.

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is always reliable. Try it.

Stamped steel ceilings are becoming popular.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. \$1. All druggists.

Ohio put out 37,000 tons of grindstones in 1897.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption. Jim A. Miller, Au Saucie, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

When Answering Advertisements Kindly Mention This Paper.

It isn't hard for an umbrella to keep lent.

They stop work, cost money, give pain.

Sprains and Bruises

It costs little to cure them right away with St. Jacobs Oil. It saves time, money, misery.

"A FAIR FACE MAY PROVE A FOUL BAR-GAIN." MARRY A PLAIN GIRL IF SHE USES

SAPOLIO

ARE READY TO FIGHT.

THE WAR DOGS MAY BE LET LOOSE AT ANY TIME.

Uncle Sam is Ready, but Continues to Make Extensive Preparations on Sea and Land—Two New Warships Have Been Purchased from Brazil.

"Grim-visaged war" is apparently to make an entrance in the next act in the tragedy now being enacted by the United States, Spain and Cuba. Uncle Sam continues to make extensive preparations for the struggle, and, while it's impossible to secure any official intimation at Washington as to what steps are to be taken in dealing with Spain, yet enough is constantly leaking out or is made apparent by official orders and actions to give a fair idea of the trend of affairs.

The action of Secretary of War Alger in making such extensive changes in the divisions of the army is significant. Orders have been issued creating the departments of the Gulf and of the Lakes and abolishing the departments of the Missouri and of Texas. The department of the East will embrace the states on the Atlantic coast to and including North Carolina; the department of the Lakes will include Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, with headquarters at Chicago, and the department of Gulf will comprise the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, with headquarters at Atlanta.

The troops at all army posts are now prepared to receive orders to move in any direction at three hours' notice, and the most ample transportation facilities for the purpose have been arranged. A general movement of troops from the interior posts, both cavalry and infantry, to support the new artillery batteries on the coast is expected to be ordered shortly. Orders received at Fort Riley, Kas., directed the sending of three batteries of artillery to the south. Quartermaster General Lee, of the department of Missouri, is making arrangements to transport batteries of artillery now at forts in the west to the Atlantic seaboard and Gulf of Mexico.

The fortress at Sandy Hook, New York harbor, is now on a war footing. Big guns and mortars have been placed in position and finally tested. Four artillery companies made up of 800 men, arrived there composed of picked men, and among them are the most expert gunners in the world. Light Battery D, Fifth U. S. artillery, stationed at Ft. Hamilton, New York harbor, has been transferred to Charleston, S. C. This is the first step in the mobilization of the whole army force along the Atlantic seaboard.

The news of the big gunnery at the naval department has made strong representations to the state department against the assembling of a large fleet of American warships at Key West, the war preparations, and the influence with these might have on the approaching elections in Cuba.

The cruiser Amazonas was formally transferred to U. S. naval officers at Gravensend, Eng., the Brazilian flag being hauled down and the Stars and Stripes run up; after which she was coaled, took on a portion of the crew of the San Francisco and the two war dogs then sailed for American waters.

A friend of President McKinley who has talked with him repeatedly in the past week declares that the President expects war. He anticipates developments during the week which will force the issue. The President, according to this gentleman, does not desire war, but he knows that peace without dishonor is a remote probability.

A semi-official statement has been given out at Madrid advancing the government view that a demand for indemnity based on Spanish responsibility for the Maine explosion would be indignantly repelled by Spain. The report of the Spanish investigation of the Maine's wreck shows that it was caused by an internal explosion, and Spain will stand by that report.

It is said the Washington authorities are stirred up over Spain's intention to reinforce her squadron in Cuban waters and the sending of a second torpedo boat flotilla from Cadiz. This government will, it is understood, give intimation that the ordering of the flotilla cannot be regarded as a friendly act and if the boats are sent to Porto Rico or Cuba Uncle Sam will send a flying squadron to the coasts of Spain.

The war department is greatly disappointed and annoyed at the dilatoriness shown by the contractors who have undertaken to construct the new fortifications along the Atlantic coast. It is said that only one among the whole number has finished his contract on time. The department has determined not to submit to further obstruction in prosecuting the work undertaken, but will do the work itself without entering into contracts.

The U. S. Dispatch boat Fern has made two trips from Key West to Matanzas and Sagua la Grande with supplies for the starving recontraedados. No demonstration was made at either place as it seemed that the gladness of the wretched Cubans was overpowered by the dread that hangs above them and which could not be dispelled by the arrival of the force for which they were suffering.

At Sagua la Grande U. S. Consul Samson was overjoyed to see an American ship once more even if it was only the little Fern. He said there were fully 25,000 starving Cubans in his district alone.

A special dispatch announces that a Spanish squadron has sailed from Cadiz, Spain, and it is understood it is going to Porto Rico, where it will await the orders of Capt.-Gen. Blanco. Enthusiastic crowds of people gathered to bid farewell to the Spanish war vessels. The departure of the United States warships Helena and Bancroft in a southwesterly direction from Lisbon may possibly be connected with the seemingly simultaneous departure of the Spanish squadron from Cadiz. Rumors have had it that the Bancroft and Helena will follow the Spanish ships across the Atlantic.

In addition to all of this unusual activity immense orders have been given for rifles, etc., which have caused the Springfield, Winchester and other small arms manufacturers to begin the operation of their works day and night; contracts have been made for powder and cartridges which are keeping the largest mills in the country running to their full capacity; sailors and machinists are being enlisted as rapidly as possible; and the National Guards of several states are being recruited up to the full quota for the first time in years, particularly in Florida and other coast and gulf states.

A regiment of troops to be called "President's Own" is being formed at Canton, O., McKinley's home. A new squadron has been formed to be stationed at Hampton Roads which is considered one of the best strategic points on the Atlantic coast. The battleships Massachusetts and Texas and three cruisers, probably the Brooklyn, Columbia and Minneapolis, will comprise the squadron at present. The splendid monitor Puritan is to be sent to Key West together with the Main-tomah, and this will still give Admiral Siard one of the greatest fleets assembled in American waters since the civil war. The Helena and the Bancroft are now on their way to Key West and the big battleship Oregon will be hurried from San Francisco around the Horn as quickly as possible.

A Washington special says: At a cabinet meeting at which the Cuban situation was discussed, from every point there was much controversy over Minister Polo's proposition for the amplification of the autonomy plan. This arrangement contemplates the withdrawal of Spain's troops from the island, full pardon of the insurgents, the election of a native Cuban legislature, and in fact the complete surrender of Spanish dominion in nearly ever respect except the withdrawal of Spanish sovereignty. In favor of acquiescence in this plan were Secretaries Long and Bliss, Atty.-Gen. Griggs and Postmaster-General Gary. Against it were Secretaries Alger and Wilson. Secy. Gage was absent. When this division in the cabinet became known several prominent Republican members of congress called on the President to protest against further consideration of the autonomy plan. Any compromise with Spain, it was held, would result only in continued revolutions and disorder, as the Cubans would accept nothing short of independence. The President did not commit himself. It is expected the developments of the day will cause a general commotion throughout the country, and that the cabinet officials favoring autonomy, in response to public sentiment, may yield to the President's original desire for the recognition of Cuban independence.

THE WAR SITUATION.

The court of inquiry has returned to Key West where further investigation will be made.

A large supply of submarine torpedoes have been received at Fort Taylor, Key West, and all arrangements have been made so that they can be placed within 24 hours.

An unprecedented action is the enlistment of landsmen for naval service, at the League Island navy yard at Philadelphia. Any able bodied man who answers physical requirements is accepted.

Uncle Sam has purchased the big steamship Mayflower at New York. She was taken immediately to the Brooklyn navy yards, and will be armed with rapid-fire guns and will be used as a torpedo boat destroyer, should occasion arise.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, has been challenged to fight a duel with swords, by Marquis de Alta Villa, editor of El Carde at Madrid, because of his recent denunciation of Spain in a speech in the Senate.

Preparations have been made by Dr. Walcott, of the U. S. geological survey, for an extended exploration of the geological, topographical and other features of Alaska. Congress has appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose.

News has been received of the death of the wife of Senator Thurston on board the yacht Antia at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, where the party of U. S. senators and congressmen and their wives and friends had just arrived with the yacht. The cause of death was apoplexy, which is believed to have been brought on by the terrible scenes of suffering and starvation witnessed by the party.

Hon. Blanche K. Bruce, register of the U. S. treasury, died at Washington. He was of African descent and was born in slavery, but he received a college education and next to Frederick Douglass has been regarded for years as the leader of his race. He was elected U. S. senator from Mississippi in 1875, has been a member of every national Republican national convention since 1868, and has held several responsible positions under state and national governments.

THE MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

New York—Cattle Sheep Lambs Hogs

Best grades... \$5 00/5 30 \$1 00 \$6 25 \$1 45
Lower grades... 3 50/4 85 4 00 5 25 4 25

Chicago—

Best grades... 4 85/2 10 4 75 5 60 4 15

Lower grades... 3 50/4 75 3 55 4 40 3 85

Detroit—

Best grades... 4 07/2

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

bilities are about \$6,000 and assets about \$2,500, which are mortgaged for about all they will bring, thus leaving most of his creditors without a cent. Up to the time he made the assignment he had always been honest in his dealings. We don't believe when Mr. Curtis borrowed the money he intended to defraud anyone, but falling prices caused by the single gold standard is the reason that makes it appear that he has fallen from grace, and become a defrauder.

SCROFULA in its worst form yields to the blood cleansing power of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of cases have been perfectly CURED.

Normal College News.

The annual oratorical contest will be held in Normal Hall, Friday evening, March 25. The contestants are: Alla Mason, Tidy McGillis, Edith Todd, Estelle Downing, Ebba Wilson, W. E. Vedito, A. S. Nichols, D. W. Kelly. A \$40 gold medal, and \$10 in money will be given to the winner, and \$10 to one getting second place. Admission 25¢.

A system of newspaper clippings has been adopted in the library, whereby students may find information of war, and other news of importance.

About 25 students and members of the faculty, including Dr. Boone and Prof. Ingraham, attended an oratorical contest at Ann Arbor last Friday evening, at which time were chosen representatives for the intercollegiate contest at the Northwestern University, Chicago.

All alumni and friends of the College are cordially invited to attend Anniversary day exercises Monday, March 28. Program for the afternoon will begin at 2 o'clock.

Type written circulars will be sent out from the office to all Normal School Principals, State and City Superintendents in our own State, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Ohio, asking for information on Normal School Courses, practice work, and relation of Normal Schools to Secondary Schools, the material to furnish the basis for report to the National Educational Association, at Washington, in July.

The first installment of the ninety pictures which were to be framed for Normal College, are now ready and will decorate the walls soon.

Mrs. Burton has resumed work after a week's illness.

STUDENT.

Whist Punishments. The American Whist Congress, in convention assembled, has adopted a sliding scale of punishments for various high crimes and misdemeanors committed around the whist table. They are to be enforced by all whist clubs immediately. Here are some:

Failing to Notice Partner's Hand—To play for thirty consecutive evenings with the woman.

Failing to Notice Partner's Signal for Trumps—Death, or instruction of one or more young women in the game.

Failing to Notice Partner's Lead of Trumps—To be ruled off the trick and out of the game for a period of one year.

Not Knowing the American Leads—To be posted at all clubs and given the cold, clammy cut, the dead hand, the marble heart and the empty pocket-book.

Playing Straight American Leads When a Variation of the Same Would Be Better—To be fined \$500.

Leading from a Sneak—To be banished from polite and other society.

For Not Knowing the Only English Names for the Various Queer Hands—To be treated with silent contempt.

For Preferring Lucky Whist to Duplicate—Life imprisonment.

For Preferring Any Other Game to Whist—To be burned at the stake.—Excuse.

Creat Whist Record.

Saturday evening last the teams composing the Central Section of the Michigan Whist League played the final contest of the season preparatory to the tournament of the whole League, to be held in Grand Rapids in April, in which the two teams holding the best season's record in each of the three sections will participate.

Before the match Jackson No. 1, Jackson No. 2 and Ypsilanti No. 3 held scores in the order named, the first by a supposedly safe lead, and the others very near each other. At the close of play Jackson No. 2 was far in the distance and Jackson No. 1 only led Ypsilanti's "Big Four" by the smallest fraction of a point.

Ten teams entered the contest, Jackson and Ypsilanti presented two beside their League members, and three fours coming from the U. of M. Club at Ann Arbor. There were 20 contests of two trays each, and the result proving the Ypsilanti visitors by the unpreceded showing of plus 32. The score was made by the pairs as follows: James and Platt 19 1-10; Rogers and Heigho 12 9-10. Jackson No. 2 was second with plus 13, Jackson No. 1 third with plus 6, U. of M. No. 2 fourth with plus 4. All the other fours scored below the average, as follows:

U. of M. No. 1 Minus 1
Jackson No. 3 5
Ypsilanti No. 3 7
No. 2 9
U. of M. No. 3 9
Jackson No. 4 24

It is doubtful if such a record has ever been made by a team in whist, and it will stand as phenomenal for a long time to come. The pair scores of the Ypsilanti players was as follows:

East and West—

No. 1—James and Platt plus 19 1-10

No. 2—Owen and Hall minus 3 9-10

No. 3—Cook and Lawrence plus 3 2-10

North and South—

No. 1—Rogers and Heigho plus 12 9-10

No. 2—Green and Cranner minus 9 1-10

No. 3—Towner and Woodruff minus 5 1-10

In the contests between Ypsilanti No. 1 and the other Ypsilanti teams, the "Big Four" made their smallest gains. They won each of their 20 contests, making their "killing" against visiting players.

Death of Mrs. King.
Julia Palmer, wife of Hon. Edward King, departed this life Thursday, March 17, 1898, aged 67 years.

Mrs. King was a daughter of Hon. John Palmer of Plattsburg, N. Y. After her death, which occurred many years ago, Mrs. Palmer and her family came to Ypsilanti, where the daughter was married to Mr. King in 1854. Of four children, two survive, Edward, Jr., of Reno, Cal., and John, who has always resided at home. Her eldest son, George, died after reaching manhood's estate, leaving three motherless children to her care. A daughter died many years ago. The family resided in Ypsilanti, where Mr. King was interested in the grocery business with his brother, the late Charles King, until 1867, when they moved to the farm, south-east of the city, where they have since resided.

Mrs. King's health became impaired four or five months ago, since which time she has complained some. A favorite niece, Mrs. Gleason (formerly Miss Hettie Buck) is wife of the manager of a sanitarium at Elmira, N. Y., and four weeks ago Mrs. King went thither for rest and treatment. Thursday morning last she became suddenly worse than usual, and at midnight entered eternal rest, before the afflicted husband, who had been sent for, could reach her side.

Mrs. King won the esteem of all who became acquainted with her by her amiability and cheerful disposition. She was an ideal woman, one whom to know was an honor, and more than she could ever have dreamed of will remember her as a friend and wise counsellor.

The remains reached Ypsilanti Saturday morning, and were taken to the residence of Charles E. King, where the funeral service was conducted by Rev. William Gardner.

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The Present Problem.

One of the men we saw in Washington after the civil war was Robert Toombs of Georgia. He was totally unlike the imagined fire-eater of the pro-slavery period. A more genial talker one seldom meets, and often he would set the tables arow in the dining room of the National Hotel with some funny incident he told in an inimitable manner. Reading an article, "Potatoes and Salt," by L. F. Wade, in the New York Times for March, brings the briny southerner to mind. A speech made by Toombs at Boston, in 1856, in favor of slavery, is referred to. In that speech, speaking of the black slave, he said: "He is entitled by law to a home, to ample food and clothing, and exempted from excessive labor; and when no longer capable of labor, in old age and disease, he is a legal charge upon his master," while the wage-workers he said: "Under their system man has become less valuable and less cared for than domestic animals; in short, capital has become the master of labor, with all the benefits, without the natural burdens of the relation."

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Good for the Children.

Carter's Cascara Cordial is a most efficient eastern republican, in which it was maintained that the wage system is an evolution from slavery. Robert Toombs advanced the same idea in his Boston lecture. He said of slavery: "The moment wages descend to a point barely sufficient to support the laborer and his family, capital cannot afford to own labor, and it must cease. Slavery ceased in England in obedience to this law, and not from any regard to liberty or humanity. The increase of population in this country may produce the same results and American slavery, like that of England, may find its euthanasia in the general prostration of all labor."

In other words, chattel-slavery might find a natural death in wage-slavery. As a purely economic question, where wages are low and employment uncertain, capital cannot afford to own and take care of the laborer. The time has arrived, in New England, under the wage-system, when competition has reduced wages to a point less than "barely sufficient to support the laborer and his family," and the problem of the unemployed has become a very serious one solution in this country. Chattel slavery is dead, but its successor, the wage system, is a failure in so far as the well-being of those dependent upon it for a comfortable living and a chance to get ahead are concerned.

What next? There is but one steady and steadfast employer of labor, and that is the Land. Labor intelligently applied to the Land is the only sure means of a living, and the great social and industrial question of the near future will be, how can land and labor be brought together without paying tribute to the landlord? Will the single tax do it? Thus far it is the only means to that end which has been suggested. Production by machinery has already driven more than one-half of the wage earners needed in a making a given quantity of goods out of employment, and reduced the ability of both the employed and the unemployed to purchase and pay for the products of mills and factories. This under consumption is the most potent cause of what is called over-production.

The real fault with the wage system is that it increases the number and poverty of the dependent classes, and is, in fact, another form of slavery.—Jackson Patriot.

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